



HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY

Title	On the Genus <i>Lyristes</i> Horvath and two new Species of Cicadidae
Author(s)	MATSUMURA, Shonen
Citation	INSECTA MATSUMURANA, 13(2-3): 47-51
Issue Date	1939-03
Doc URL	http://hdl.handle.net/2115/9401
Right	
Type	bulletin
Additional Information	



Instructions for use

ON THE GENUS *LYRISTES* HORVATH AND TWO NEW SPECIES OF *CICADIDAE*

By

SHONEN MATSUMURA

(松村松年)

(With two Textfigures)

The genus *Lyristes*, with *Cicada plebeja* SCOP. as its genotype, was established by G. HORVATH in the "Annales Historico Naturales Musei Nationalis Hungarici, Budapest, Vol. XXIII, p. 95, 1926".

When LINNAEUS described the genus *Cicada* in his *Systema Naturae* in 1758, the generic type was not stated, and many authors afterwards erected *C. plebeja* as its generic type. Even W. L. DISTANT in the "Synonymic Catalogue of Homoptera, Pt. I, *Cicadidae*, p. 38, 1905" mentioned *C. plebeja* SCOP. as the type of *Cicada* L. But according to G. HORVATH, *C. plebeja* SCOP. can not be the genotype, because it was described 5 years later (1763) when the genus was described.

VAN DUZEE in his Catalogue claimed that *Cicada orni* L., which was described only by LINNAEUS in 1758, is the logotype of *Cicada*. The haplotype of the genus *Tibicen* LATR. (Orat. Regne Anim., p. 406, 1825) was established by VAN DUZEE in his Catalogue, but the diagnosis of this genus was not described and *C. plebeja* was only mentioned as the type. As the rational consequence G. HORVATH described the new genus *Lyristes* to receive *C. plebeja* SCOP.

In 1932, when E. SCHMIDT described and enumerated the Chinese *Cicadidae*, he referred to the genus *Lyristes* HORV., and brought the following 6 species under this genus:

altaiensis SCHMIDT
flammata (DIST.) (*Cicada*)
leechi (DIST.) (*Cicada*)
pekinensis (HAUPT) (*Cicada*)
sinensis (DIST.) (*Cicada*)
wui SCHMIDT

In the Oriental Region the following 12 species of *Cicadidae* ought to be placed in this genus *Lyristes*:

I. *Lyristes altaiensis* SCHMIDT

Peking Nat. Hist. Bull., VII, p. 120 (1932).

- Distr.: China (Altai).
2. *Lyristes bihamata** (MOTSCH.)
 Etud. Ent., p. 24 (1861) (*Cicada*).
 Distr.: Japan, Korea, China.
 form. *babai* (KATO)
 Ent. World, VI (47) p. 91 (1938) (*Tibicen*).
 Distr.: Honshu (Sado).
 3. *L. chujoi* (ESAKI)
 Proc. Imp. Acad., XI, p. 201, f. 1,2 (1935) (*Tibicen*).
 Distr.: Formosa.
 4. *L. flammata* (DIST.)
 Monog. Orient. Cic., p. 99 (1892) (*Cicada*).
 Distr.: Japan, Korea, China (Sushan).
 a. form. *adonis* (KATO)
 Ent. World, I (1) p. 32, Pl. 2 (1933) (*Tibicen*).
 Distr.: Honshu.
 b. form. *concolor* (KATO)
 Ent. World, II (7), p. 9, Pl. 9, f. 2 (*Tibicen*).
 Distr.: Honshu (Nara).
 5. *L. intermedia* (MORI)
 Journ. Chosen Nat. Hist. Soc., XII, p. 13 (1931) (*Tibicen*).
 Distr.: Korea.
 6. *L. japonica* (KATO)
 Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, XV, p. 18 (1925) (*Cicada*).
 Distr.: Japan, Korea.
 a. form. *dolichopterus* MORI
 Journ. Chosen Nat. Hist. Soc., 12, p. 14 (1931) (*Tibicen*).
 Distr.: Japan (Honshu), Korea.
 b. form. *echigo* KATO
 Ent. World, I (1), p. 31, Pl. 2 (1937) (*Tibicen*).
 Distr.: Honshu (Echigo).
 c. form. *hooshiana* MATS.
 Ins. Mats., XI, p. 38 (1936) (*Cicada*).
 Distr.: Honshu (Hooshi).

* According to the author's investigation the type of *andrewsi* Dist. is merely an immatured specimen of *bihamata* MOTSCH., being now preserved in the British Museum, South Kensington, London.

- d. form. *immaculata* KATO
Ent. World, I (1), p. 31, Pl. 2 (1937) (*Tibicen*).
Distr.: Honshu (Tsukubasan).
7. *L. kyushuensis* (KATO)
Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, XXI, p. 171 (1926) (*Cicada*).
Distr.: Japan (Shikoku, Kiushu).
8. *L. leechei* (DIST.)
Entomologist, XXIII, p. 90 (1890) (*Cicada*).
Distr.: China (Wa-shan, Chia-konho).
9. *L. nagashimai* (KATO)
Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, XV, p. 6 (1925) (*Cicada*).
Distr.: Japan (Hokkaido).
10. *L. pekinensis* (HAUPT)
Ent. Zeitschr., p. 296 (1923) (*Cicada*).
Distr.: China (Peking).
11. *L. sinensis* (DIST.)
Entomologist, XXIII, p. 90 (1890) (*Cicada*).
Distr.: China (Chia-kon-ho).
12. *L. wui* SCHMIDT
Peking Nat. Hist. Bull., VII, p. 119 (1932).
Distr.: China (Kwangsi).

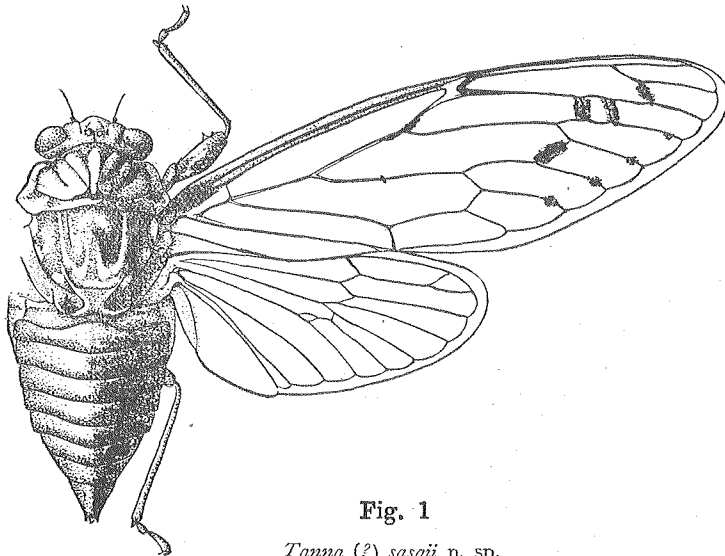


Fig. 1

Tanna (?) *sasaii* n. sp.

***Tanna* (?) *sasaii* n. sp.**

Somewhat allied to *Tanna japonensis* DIST., but differs from the latter as follows:

♀. Body dark brown, lorae, clypeus and antennae (except the base) black; vertex and mesonotum largely black, with some yellowish markings; abdomen at the dorsum on the upper area and at the base of each segment brownish, the last 2 segments being entirely black; venter olivaceous, each segment at the end fuscous, except the last 2 which are darker; pygophor black, with a large olivaceous patch on each side. Tegmina distinctly shorter, with one extra small cell between the 2nd ulnar and the same apical cells, all the cross-veins broadly infuscated, the veins being mostly black, except the costal margin and the claval suture which are yellowish; the spots of the apical series large and more conspicuous; the hind wing with the veins black except the 4th longitudinal vein and the claval suture which are yellowish.

Body-length: 26 mm.; Tegmina-length: 38 mm.

Habitat: Sarugakio in the Prov. Gumma.

Only one female specimen was collected by MAKOTO SASAI.

The venation of this species differs from that of the *Tanna* DIST., but the author waits its generic identification till the capture of the male.

***Graptopsaltria nigrofuscata* f. *tsuchidai* n. f.**

Differs from the form *testaceomaculata* KATO (Ent. World, V (40), p. 385, 1937) in the following points:

Pronotum with the discal marking darker, so that it is not very conspicuous.

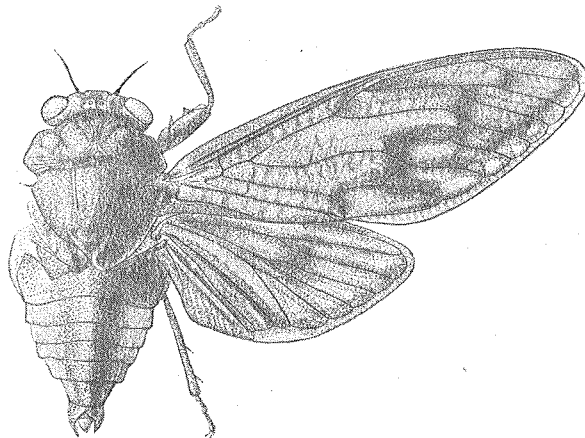


Fig. 2

Graptopsaltria nigrofuscata f. *tsuchidai* n. f.

Mesonotum lacks entirely the humeral and discal testaceous markings. Under-side largely fuscous, the genital plate also of the same colour. Tegmina with only 4 pale testaceous spots at the marginal series.

Body-length: 39 mm.; Tegmina-length: 50 mm.

Hab.: Kiushu; one male specimen was collected by TOSHIO TSUCHIDA (23. Sept., 1922), and was presented to the author for identification through S. HIRAYAMA.

RHOGAS PRAETOR REINHARD AS A PARASITE OF *SMERINTHUS PLANUS* WALKER (HOST RECORD OF *BRACONIDAE*, II)

By

CHIHISA WATANABE

(渡邊千尙)

Rhogas praetor REINHARD

Rhogas praetor REINHARD, Berlin. Ent. Zeitschr., VII, p. 251 & 256, ♂ (1863); WATANABE, Jour. Facul. Agr., Hokkaido Imp. Univ., XLII, p. 56, ♀ ♂ (1937).

Host—*Smerinthus planus* WALKER

In 1937 the present writer gave Japan and Korea as habitats of this Braconid, but nothing was known in regard to its host-relationships in those districts. There are, however, one female and one male reared from half-grown larvae of *Smerinthus planus* WALKER at Sapporo. The host-larva after death continues to cling to a twig of the food-plant, and the parasite makes a cocoon inside, protected by the indurated skins of the victim. It passes the winter in such a cocoon and finally emerges through a hole just in front of the horn of the 8th abdominal segment. Further, this species has been recognized as a parasite of *Smerinthus populi* LINNÉ in Europe.

Habitat: Hokkaido (Sapporo, 1 ♀, 1 ♂, 1938, H. KÔNO leg.)

General Distribution: Europe; Japan; Korea.